

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Ft. Meade Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461 Survey Number: AA-51

Project: Section 110 Survey Agency: F/Army

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

During World War II, Ft. Meade hosted three training camps. The five buildings noted above were constructed for the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) from 1941 -1944. The structural clay tile buildings served as storehouses, headquarters, and administrative purposes. The Trust concurred with the Army's consultant that these buildings were not eligible.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form, MHT letter of 11/6,95 in Ft Meade compliance file

Prepared by: Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/6/96

Date

2/29/00

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

B. Kinty  
Reviewer, NR program

2/29/00  
Date

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT****I. Geographic Region:**

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)  
☒ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)  
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)  
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.  
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.  
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.  
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.  
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.  
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900  
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600  
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750  
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815  
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present  
☐ Unknown Period ( ☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

- ☐ Subsistence  
☐ Settlement  
☐ Political  
☐ Demographic  
☐ Religion  
☐ Technology  
☐ Environmental Adaptation

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

- ☐ Agriculture  
☐ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)  
☐ Government/Law  
☒ Military  
☐ Religion  
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural  
☐ Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**

Category: buildings  
 Historic Environment: village  
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): defense/ military post

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Bldgs 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461 Survey Number: AA-51

Project: Section 110 identification & evaluation Agency: Army

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no     yes Name                      Date             

Eligibility recommended            Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria:    A    B    C    D Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G    None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461 were constructed between 1941-1944 as components of the ROTC summer training facility at Ft. George Meade. The base was the home of three training camps developed primarily in the 1930s, with ROTC camp being the smallest. Buildings 6512 and 6513 functioned as storehouses, Building 6516 as a telephone exchange, Building 6522 an administration building and Building 8461 as a visitors' latrine adjacent to the now demolished outdoor movie theater. Utilitarian in design, the buildings are structural clay tile rising one story. A typical camp included a variety of buildings such as mess halls, post exchanges, recreational buildings, storehouses and communication buildings. The majority of the ROTC camp at Ft. Meade has been demolished leaving these five isolated buildings out of their physical and historical context.

his office concurred with the Army's determination that the buildings are not eligible for the National Register.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Ft. George G. Meade Phase II

Architectural Summary Report, September 1995, MD Inventory Form too

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., (Grandine and Giglio)

Lauren Bowlin 11/06/95  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes     no     not applicable

Orlando P. Smith 11-20-95  
Reviewer, NR program Date

## MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

## I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

## II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown Period ( <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

## III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Adaptation

## IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Law
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation

## V. Resource Type:

Category: buildingsHistoric Environment: suburbanHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): military/storehouses, admin building, latrine  
communication building

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

AA-51

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461  
Fort George G. Meade  
Anne Arundel County

### **Capsule Summary**

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516 (see also MHT form AA-34C), 6522, and 8461 are structural clay tile buildings designed for construction at summer training camps. Building types completed between 1941 and 1944 included two storehouses (Buildings 6512 and 6513), a telephone exchange (Building 6522), and an administration building (Building 6522); these buildings were constructed to complete the ROTC training camp located north of Simonds Street. Building 8461 was constructed in 1941 as a visitors' latrine near the outdoor movie theater (now demolished) once located on the corner of Simonds Street and Zimborski Avenue.

These buildings illustrate the final phase of construction for summer training camps (Criterion C). The Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General issued plans for "Concurrent Training Camp" buildings (series number 6344) during the early 1930s. A typical camp contained hutments, mess halls, latrines, post exchanges, administration buildings, storehouses, communications buildings, and recreational buildings. Sixty-one summer training camps operated during the inter-war period. The ROTC summer training camp was one of three summer training camps that operated at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period and World War II.

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 represent scattered surviving support structures of the larger summer training camp entity. The individual buildings are utilitarian in design and lack individual architectural or design distinction; they were designed to be part of a larger entire complex. The majority of training camp buildings and structures have been removed, leaving these five buildings as isolated examples. Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 do not have sufficient integrity of setting to convey the feeling or association of the summer training camp complex that operated at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period and World War II. Therefore, these five buildings do not possess the qualities of significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places on a national, state, or local level.

AA-51  
Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461  
Fort George G. Meade  
Anne Arundel County

**Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data**

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods: Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions(s) and Use(s): Administrative, Communications, Storehouse, Latrine

Known Design Source: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-51

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number Bound by York Ave. and Zimborski Ave., along N/A not for publication

Simonds Street

city, town Fort George G. Meade \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 3

state Maryland \_\_\_\_\_ county Anne Arundel

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Fort George G. Meade, Directorate of Public Works

street & number Building 239, Ross Road telephone no.: 301-677-9757

city, town Fort Meade state and zip code MD 20755

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number 7 Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan

date August 1994 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust (copy on file)/Baltimore District COE

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

## 7. Description

Survey No. AA-51

**Condition**

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

**Check one**

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

**Check one**

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(See continuation sheets)



## 8. Significance

Survey No. AA-51

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** c. 1941 – 1945 **Builder/Architect** U.S. Army, Quartermaster Corps

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☒ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(See continuation sheets)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-51

(See continuation sheets)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A .22 acresQuadrangle name Odenton, MD and Laurel, MDQuadrangle scale 1: 24,000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

B 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheets)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/Astate            code            county            code           

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine & W. Patrick Giglio/Architectural Historiansorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date June 1995street & number 337 East Third Street telephone (301) 694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
SHAW HOUSE  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

## 7. Description

### Resource Count: 5

#### Summary

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522 and 8461 are structural clay tile buildings designed for summer training camps. The summer training camp area at Fort George G. Meade was located in the western section of the post and comprised three camps, one for the Officer Reserve Corps (ORC), one for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), and one for the Citizens Military Training Camp (CMTC). Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, and 6522 were constructed between 1941 and 1944 to complete the ROTC training camp located north of Simonds Street. Building 8461 was constructed in 1941 as a visitors' latrine near the outdoor movie theater (now demolished), a shared recreational area, once located on the corner of Simonds Street and Zimborski Avenue.

The ROTC training camp was the smallest of the three training camps that operated at Fort George G. Meade. The ROTC complex was organized on a grid plan and comprised storehouses, telephone exchange, headquarters, mess hall, latrines, and tent platforms and hutments. The individual buildings designed and built for the training camps were simple and utilitarian; they lacked individual architectural or design distinction. The majority of the facilities constructed for the training camps have been removed and many of the remaining extant buildings have been significantly altered.

#### Descriptions

*Buildings 6512 (1944) and 6513 (1941)* were constructed as storehouses. The two buildings were identical, constructed from Quartermaster standard plan 6344-117 dated 1932. The one-story buildings are rectangular, three bays by ten bays, measuring 100 x 32 feet. The buildings rest on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of structural clay tile. Each building terminates in gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Both buildings have been converted into indoor pistol ranges. The original window openings in each building have been infilled. Metal replacement doors are located in each gable elevation. Building 6513 has been clad in with vertical sheets of construction grade plywood stained brown.

*Building 6516*, the telephone exchange building, was completed in 1940. The one-story building has a rectangular plan, five bays by three bays, measuring 34 x 26 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of structural clay tile. The building terminates in gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are nine-light, metal-frame industrial sash units. Aluminum storm windows were installed in 1979.

*Building 6522* was the headquarters buildings for the ROTC training camp. Constructed in 1941, the building was constructed from Quartermaster standard plan 6344-109 issued in 1931. The building currently is vacant. The one-story building has a rectangular plan, five bays by three bays, and measures 68 x 30 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls

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Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461

Fort George G. Meade

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are constructed of structural clay tile. The building terminates in gable roof with exposed rafter ends, sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows. The east elevation features a central metal replacement door with a two glass lights, protected by a projecting shed roof supported by diagonal brackets. Each gable end features a replacement metal door flanked by windows. The rear elevation features four symmetrical windows. Alterations include an infilled window on the rear elevation to accommodate an air conditioning unit.

*Building 8461* originally was constructed in 1941 as a visitors' latrine in 1941; the building currently is used for storage. Located off Zimborski Avenue, the building was constructed to support an open air theater. The one-story building has a rectangular plan that measures 30 x 16 feet. The building is four bays wide by two bays deep. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of structural clay tile. The building terminates in gable roof with exposed rafter ends that is sheathed with asphalt shingles; two metal ventilators project beyond the roofline. The windows are wood-frame, six-light casements. The primary elevation features two wood-paneled doors, each protected by a projecting shed roof supported by diagonal brackets. A small brick chimney rises from the west elevation; it marks the location of the water heater and fuel room.

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form was prepared as a result of a Phase II intensive architectural survey to assess the significance of Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522 and 8461 located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Additional investigation of these resources was recommended as a result of a comprehensive reconnaissance-level architectural survey completed in conjunction with the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) (McAloon et al. 1994). The buildings included on this form are related by similar design, similar usage, and construction materials. This recordation methodology was derived from the methodology established by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and used in the 1994 CRMP.

### **Significance Summary**

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516 (see also MHT form AA-34C), 6522, and 8461 are structural clay tile buildings constructed as part of Fort Meade's summer training camps. Building types completed between 1941 and 1944 included two storehouses (Buildings 6512 and 6513), a telephone exchange (Building 6522), and an administration building (Building 6522); these buildings were constructed to complete the ROTC training camp located north of Simonds Street. Building 8461 was constructed in 1941 as a visitors' latrine near the outdoor movie theater (now demolished) once located on the corner of Simonds Street and Zimborski Avenue.

Although constructed between 1941 and 1944, Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 are not associated with World War II mobilization construction; they illustrate the final phase of construction for summer training camps (Criterion C). The Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General issued plans for "Concurrent Training Camp" buildings (series number 6344) during the early 1930s. A typical camp contained hutments, mess halls, latrines, post exchanges, administration buildings, storehouses, communications buildings, and recreational buildings. Sixty-one summer training camps operated during the inter-war period.

The ROTC summer training camp was one of three summer training camps that operated at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period and World War II. Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 represent scattered surviving support structures of the larger summer training camp entity. The individual buildings are utilitarian in design and lack individual architectural or design distinction; they were designed to be part of a larger complex. The majority of training camp buildings and structures have been removed, leaving these five buildings as isolated examples.

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 do not have sufficient integrity of setting to convey the feeling or association of the summer training camp complex that operated at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period and World War II. Therefore, these five buildings do not possess the qualities of significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places on a national, state, or local level.

## Historic Context

The initial Army post at Fort George G. Meade was established during the nation's mobilization for World War I. Camp Meade was one of 32 mobilization cantonments constructed. Immediately after World War I, Camp Meade served as a demobilization center (Fort Meade Museum 1985:8) and as an Overseas Replacement Depot from which soldiers were sent for occupation duty in Germany (NARA, RG 407, Project File, Camp Meade, 333.3). In 1928, the installation became a permanent Army installation.

During the inter-war period, Fort George G. Meade hosted numerous civilian summer training camps. Civilian training was featured in the National Defense Act of 1920 that established a role for the Regular Army to train and assist civilian components. The law emphasized military preparedness by encouraging citizens to undergo military training. Citizens groups included the National Guard, the Officer Reserve Corps (ORC), the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), and the Citizens Military Training Camp (CMTC). The Citizens Military Training Camp provided opportunities for young men to receive voluntary military training during the summer.

The first Citizens Military Training Camp was held at Camp Meade in 1921. That same year, the Army also conducted a training camp for Reserve Officers at Camp Meade. The curriculum included branch-related instruction, terrain walks, and a map exercise (NARA, RG 407, Project File Camp Meade:354.1, 354.16). In 1922, the Army began to use Reserve officers as instructors for the Citizens Military Training Camps (NARA, RG 407 Project File Camp Meade, 354.1).

By 1925 and 1926, summer training combined training for Reserve officers, ROTC cadets, and CMTC attendees. Regular Army units came from Maryland and Virginia, but the inconvenience and expense to Regular Army personnel eventually resulted in recommendations that future training camps be held at the Regular units' home stations (NARA, RG 394, Entry 83, Ft. George G. Meade, 345.1 - 353).

Training occurred in the existing World War I temporary buildings. By the mid-1920s, these facilities were deteriorating. At Fort Meade, some World War I temporary mobilization buildings were demolished; the wood from these buildings subsequently salvaged to make flooring for tents that housed summer trainees (NARA, RG 407, Project File Camp Meade, 333.1 & 600.5). In 1930, the wooden tent floors were replaced by 265 concrete tent pads (NARA, RG 77, Entry 391, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Vol. 3).

Between 1930 and 1936, the Army began a nationwide program to construct more permanent facilities at its 61 civilian training camps. The Office of the Quartermaster General devised a set of standard plans for building types typically located at summer training camps. The Quartermaster General issued designs for mess halls, latrines, storehouses, post exchanges, telephone buildings, and administrative buildings. Structural clay tile and brick typically were used as construction materials. At Fort George G. Meade, the Army constructed structural clay tile buildings.

The first area to receive new construction was the CTMC training camp; early buildings included latrines, storerooms, and mess halls. By 1938, mess halls, latrines, and other buildings

served the troops housed in the 197 tents in the civilian training area (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Vol. 3).

By World War II, three civilian summer training camps formed a large complex that occupied the western portion of the installation. The Citizens Military Training Camp (CMTC) occupied the largest area and was located west of Taylor Avenue. The Officer Reserve Corps (ORC) facilities were located east of Zimborski Avenue. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) area was located east of Taylor Avenue and north of Simonds Street (Directorate of Public Works, Fort George G. Meade, 1939 map).

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522 were constructed between 1941 and 1944 for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) training area. Building 6522 was an administrative building; Building 6516 was a telephone exchange; and, Buildings 6512 and 6513 were storehouses. The training camp also included hutments (demolished), a post exchange (Building 6627) and a mess hall (Building 6621). Demolition and modern construction have compromised the overall integrity of the ROTC training camp area.

Building 8461 was constructed in 1941 as a visitors' latrine located near the open air theater that once occupied the southwest corner of the intersection of Zimborski Avenue and Simonds Street. Currently, this building is an isolated resource that does not possess an important association with World War II mobilization or summer training camp. The building does not possess an individually significant physical design and is not part of an historic district.

## **Conclusion**

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, and 8461 are structural clay tile buildings designed for construction at summer training camps. They illustrate the final phase of construction for summer training camps (Criterion C). The individual buildings are utilitarian in design and lack individual architectural or design distinction; they were designed to be part of a larger entire complex. The majority of training camp buildings and structures have been removed, leaving these five buildings as isolated examples that lack integrity of setting, association, and feeling of the larger training camp complex.

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Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461  
Fort George G. Meade  
Anne Arundel County

## **Section 9: Major Bibliographic References**

Directorate of Public Works, Fort George G. Meade  
Real property records, drawings, and maps.

Fort Meade Museum  
1985 *An Illustrated History of Fort George G. Meade.* Fort Meade Museum, Fort Meade.

McAloon, Hugh, John Mintz, Martha Williams, William T. Dod, Kathleen Child, Leo Hirrel, and Kathryn Kuranda  
1994 *Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan.* Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

National Archives and Records Administration  
RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland  
RG 407 Records of the Adjutant General's Office. Project File, Fort Meade, MD.  
RG 394 Records of U.S. Army Commands. General Correspondence Third Corps Area.



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Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461

Fort George G. Meade

Anne Arundel County

## **Section 10**

### **Verbal Boundary Description and Justification**

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, and 6522 are located north of Simonds Street between York and Taylor Avenues at Fort George G. Meade in Anne Arundel County. These buildings historically were located in the ROTC training area that operated during the 1930s and early 1940s. Building 8461 is located near the southwest corner of the intersection of Simonds Street and Zimborski Avenue. It was historically associated with an outdoor movie theater (demolished) and other recreational facilities shared by the training camps.

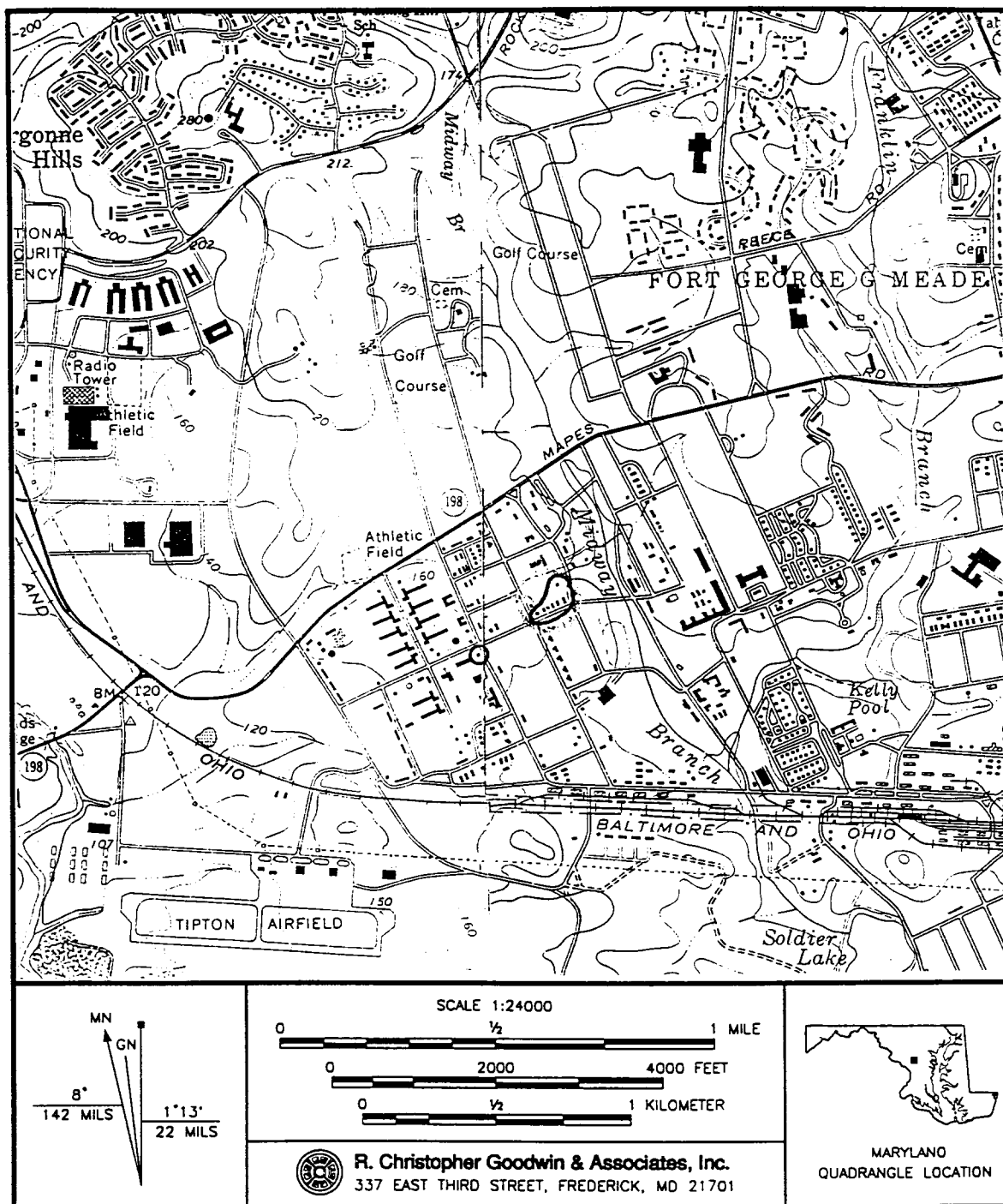
AA-51

Buildings 6512, 6513, 6516, 6522, 8461

Fort George G. Meade

Anne Arundel County, MD

Locational Map: USGS Laurel and Odenton Quadrangle Maps





4A-51

Summer Training Camp Bldgs - Bldg 152

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Pat G. Lio

6/95

R.C. Goodwin + Assoc<sup>Inc</sup>, Frederick MD

Northwest View

1 of 4

2 NW-4-N N N 1820 8.6545 + 4.4410 1101



RA-51

Summer Training Camp Buildings - 6513, 6512

Pl. George G. Heade

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Pat Giglio

6/95  
RC. Goodwin & Assoc<sup>Ine</sup>, Frederick MD

View north

2 of 4



AA-51

Summer Training Camp Buildings - 651/2

Ft. George G. Meade

Prince Georges Co., MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

RC Gordon & Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD

View northeast

3x4

2011 CLARK 1210 N 3281 N 6172 \*09070 1101





4A-51

Summer Training Camp Buildings - 8461

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc.<sup>Inc</sup>, Frederick, MD

View Southwest

4 of 4

2011 CLARKSON B 3281 N N 4-4-01 2